

The Bardstown Saturday Gazette.

A Paper for the People--Independent, but not Neutral; American, but not Know-Nothing; Conservative, but not Old Fogy.

NEW SERIES:
VOLUME I--NUMBER 8.

BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

OLD SERIES:
VOLUME 9--NUMBER 373.

The Bardstown Saturday Gazette.

BY H. MILBURN MCARTY.
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Communications on subjects of general interest are respectfully solicited.
Office--West side of the Public Square--Upstairs, in Lydgate's Building.

BARDSTOWN KY:

Saturday, June 30, 1855.

"Picked to no Party's ARBITRARY SWAY,
We follow Truth where'er she leads the way."

Back Numbers--We can furnish more back numbers of the Gazette--for, although our editions were largely beyond our probable circulation, yet such has been the increase of our circulation and the demand for back numbers, that we now have scarcely a number left.

New subscribers will receive the paper from the time they subscribe. We keep our accounts by dates, and not by numbers and volumes.

To Our Friends who are in Business.
One fact please bear in mind--no country paper can be supported without advertising patronage.

If your business won't pay you for advertising, the printer's business won't pay him without it.
If you want a permanent, good paper in your neighborhood, don't neglect to advertise.

The iron has been laid for a distance of seven miles on the Paducah branch railroad.

We are requested to say that Dr. Bryan R. Young will remain at Grayson Springs this season, and will be happy to attend to any professional calls.

By the way, what do the Trustees of Bardstown charge for pasture in the streets, this year?
[Lebanon Post.]
That depends on the kind of animal to be pastured. Jacks not received at any price.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.--Dr. G. P. Mattingly, John E. Newman, William Murphy, and J. C. Wickliffe, of Bardstown; Dr. Green Forest, of Lebanon; Thomas Grimley, Esq., of Washington; and Major William Davies, of Mercer.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.--Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, members of Congress are to be elected. In the other States mentioned they were elected last year.

We are glad to learn that the new Presbyterian church has been raised and will be rapidly pushed to completion.

Rev. Mr. Griswold, of the Episcopal church is soliciting subscriptions to build a house of worship for that denomination, and meets with good success. The probability is that we shall soon have an abundance of churches. [Cairo Times.]

And if there is a place in the world that needs churches, and preachers, and prayers, that place is Cairo. The great fear however is that if the people stay there long, they get out of the reach of prayers. How a man can be a Christian in a place dammed all around like Cairo is, and where he is eternally bit by mosquitoes, and stung by gallinippers, chased by alligators, and sucked in by suckers--surpasses our conception.

Old Jimmy Hawkins, the great Hart county tobacco raiser, belonged to the know-nothings, and has withdrawn. He says that he was sworn in as "Magistrate," as he calls it, by, and received his commission from, a tobacco-warehouse man in Louisville, by the name of Pickett. He says that he now tenders back to him his commission, believing that the obligation he took is not binding upon him, from the fact that he was sworn in backwards, which was in direct violation of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Kentucky. He further says that he was born in old Virginia, and has lived to be upwards of sixty years old, and has been a voter for upwards of forty years in this land of freedom and liberty; and at this late period of his life, he cannot bear the idea of being sworn in like a foreigner to enjoy what his country has guaranteed to him and all other good citizens from its earliest infancy.

McCarty of the Bardstown Gazette, speaks of the great propensity of Cairo editors to whiskey. Of course he couldn't have meant us, as we are well known to be sober. But we have good authority for saying, that after Mac's emigration to Bardstown the price of the article in that place rose instantaneously, the natural consequence of the demand being greater than the supply. [Cairo Times.]

None of your insinuations, old bottle-nose. We have joined the daughters of temperance, and if you had to swallow some of the stuff they sell here at 5 a 10c per drink you would jine too, as constitutionally thirsty as you are.

In pious earnestness, we never but once tasted as mean liquor as some of the whiskey in this town--and that was some peach brandy (so called) which a kind friend treated us to in Lebanon last spring. It fairly made us equal.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM, As Represented by its own Advocates.

It is quite common here for know-nothings to disclaim any hostility to their Catholic neighbors, and to asseverate most solemnly that their order is not anti-Catholic at all! Strange as it may sound to know-nothings elsewhere, their brethren in this locality do really summon impudence enough to talk in this way.

But how do the know-nothings talk and write elsewhere? We will give a few specimens, taken, not from papers away off yonder in the Puritan States, but right here at home, almost--from papers avowedly the advocates of the order:

[From the Princeton Kentuckyian.]
There are two sources from which the Catholic Church draws its strength. One is foreign immigration. The second is the proselytes she makes at her schools of the children of Protestants. Let us destroy both these fountains of bitter waters before they poison our streams.

[From the Cadiz Observer.]
To charge it upon the American party, that they are waging a war against their religion, is, manifestly doing them a great injustice. We do not regard it as any part of proscription, to debar Roman Catholics from holding office under the government of the United States; but if our sagacious brethren are disposed to construe it as such, be it so, we can't help it. We, (the American party) believe that Roman Catholicism is anything but a religion. It is a system, and that its direct tendency is to bring about a system in this country, by which Church and State may be united, and entertaining this belief, we could not consent to let them have any part in the administration of the affairs of our government.

[From Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.]
Portions of a discourse by the editor, on know-nothingism.

I stand before you to-day, my audience, in the novel attitude of delivering a discourse in favor of what is called know-nothingism. Every Roman Catholic in the known world, is under the absolute control of a secret society, by considerations not only of a temporal, but of an eternal weight!

We have it from the highest Catholic authority, that Catholics are absolved from all allegiance to this Government, because they can take the oath of allegiance, without committing perjury, by the simple process of a mental reservation! I have no doubt that Chief Justice TANEY, of Baltimore, and now at the head of the Supreme Court of the United States, took the oath to support the Constitution, with this mental reservation! I have a little doubt that *Augustin Delmon*, of New York, a foreign Catholic, and now an American Minister to Hague, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, so understood his oath of allegiance, that he would not take it. I have no doubt that those Catholic judges upon the Federal Bench, in several States in the Union, so understood the oath to support the Constitution, when it was administered to them. And the practice of Mr. Campbell, our bigoted Roman Catholic Post Master General, proves that he so understood his oath to support the Constitution. As good Catholics, they were bound to swear with this mental reservation, because they could not owe allegiance to a government of "apostate heretics." As good Catholics, they are bound, also, to overthrow our Constitution, and for the same reason, whenever it may be in their power to do it.

In the "Expositor and Bible Advocate," published in Rochester, N. Y., we see it openly avowed, that four out of seven of President Pierce's Constitutional advisers, are members of the Roman Church. Certainly the time has arrived when all lovers of American liberty should know enough to see that duty requires them to unite with the know-nothings, and war upon Jesuitism, though it has crept into the administration of our Government.

Brownlow then gives the oaths and obligations as published in this paper, under the head of "Know-Nothing Platform," and says:

These may or may not be the oaths and obligations of this new order. For the sake of the argument, I grant that they are. They are certainly in accordance with their Creed, as already given. I meet all objections to these obligations by saying here, that they give my sentiments to the very letter, and I am willing, any day, to go before any acting Justice of the Peace, for the county of Knox, and take both obligations upon the "Holy Bible and Cross."

We have other extracts of a similar character--enough to fill one side of our paper--but the above will suffice for the present. The others shall be given from time to time in broken doses.

Now, we have no earthly doubt but that the know-nothings of Nelson, and Washington, and Marion, hold to just such views as the above, if they would avow them. But they won't avow them. And why? Because the Catholic farmers have rusty dollars which they loan at 6 per cent., and the Catholic mechanic, and merchant, and professional man have bright dollars to spend--and the fingers of the know-nothings itch for a share of these dollars--and that accounts for them talking so differently from the above extracts!

The Elizabethtown Intelligencer and Bardstown American, are in full hunt after Milly McPherson. Our friend Charley is a good sniffer, (that is, when his sniffering organs are in good condition,) and the other fellows are good runners, and if ever they get on the right scent, they are sure to rake her down. The race is an exciting one, for Barnum has offered a whole silver dollar to the one who finds her first. The Hardin county folks stake largely on Smith & Yager, but we are banking on Charley.

"I'll bet on the grey, on the bob-tail horse, 'Will bet on the grey."

Lucy Stone said that the cradle was a woman's ballot-box. [Dayton Empire.]
Lucy is a great fellow. We suppose she will vote before long. [Frank. Freeman.]

"American" Tactics.

The Native-American stump-speakers are trying very hard to convince the people that Catholics are very mean, and wicked, and dangerous folks, and not fit to be trusted even with the smallest offices. To prove this, they are in the habit of digging out from Brownson's Review, the Shepherd of the Valley, &c., a sentence here and a sentence there, which, separated from its context, may prove anything.

In a late speech in Louisville, Col. H. Marshall read the following passage from Brownson's Review: "But it is the intention of the Pope to possess this country." Undoubtedly. "In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and all the Catholic prelates and priests." Undoubtedly, if they are true to their religion. "If the Catholic Church becomes predominant here, Protestants will be exterminated!" Here Mr. Marshall stopped. It will be from the quotation marks that the writer was supposing somebody else to be speaking--some one hostile to the Catholic church. But the Times says Col. Marshall read the extract as coming from Brownson himself. Could there have been a more infamous misrepresentation? But that is not all. Just following the extract read by Col. Marshall is Mr. Brownson's response to this supposed charge against the Catholic church. Here is the extract quoted, and the sentences which immediately followed. We give them entire, to show our readers what a base fraud this know-nothing candidate attempted to palm off upon his hearers:

"But it is the intention of the Pope to possess this country." Undoubtedly. "In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and all the Catholic prelates and priests." Undoubtedly, if they are true to their religion. "If the Catholic Church becomes predominant here, Protestants will be exterminated!" We hope so, if exterminated as Protestants by being converted to the Catholic faith, not otherwise. We would exterminate every heretic, by converting his subjects to the truth--by moral, not physical force. This kind of extermination our Protestant brethren are to dread, but no other. The church never uses physical force; her weapons are spiritual, not carnal.

It will be seen that Col. Marshall literally dug out of the article what the writer had put into the mouth of a supposed antagonist, and entirely suppressed the writer's own language. Besides upon the very next page of the Review, in the same article, may be found the following passage:

The papal authority, all know, does not extend to civil matters, save by ordinance and consent of civil governments themselves.

We have often heard of the base and infamous tricks to which politicians would resort, but we had never dreamed that political depravity could reach such a depth as has been evidenced by the conduct of Col. Marshall in this instance.

The Bardstown Gazette thus concludes a notice of the Taylor House:

Frequently have we had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality of the Grimes family, and for some months we boarded with them. We never knew persons who better understood the science of hotel-keeping. Mrs. Grimes is one of the most scientific cooks in Kentucky, and in one article we defy the whole world to surpass her. That one article is each cook.

"C the last ray of feeling and life must depart, Ere the taste of those cobblers shall melt from my heart."

Peach cobbler! The very name of it comes over us like the sweet south wind perfumed with the odors of Spring blossoms. We had fondly imagined that the ne plus ultra of pomological potables was an apple today--we believe that is the apple; but a peach cobbler must be the spire of the lightning-rod on the pinnacle of earthly bliss, the very tip-top of a notch of palatable luxuries. We live and learn. Much obliged to you, Mac. [Cairo Times.]

Welcome, thrice welcome, most indubitable exellor in the perfectibility of transitory hobdellor in composition. Where verborosity of periodical expression prevails, it is anticipated that facts elucidating the excellence of certain "pomological potables," will be intuitively discerned--particularly by one whose abdominal requisites transcend his spirituality and produce in his internal composition a rictus-smell-diddle-boodle.

Now come on with more of your dictationics, if you dare!

Brownson's Indorsers.
We hear a good deal said about Brownson's notions, and about his notions being all indorsed by the Bishops, &c., &c. Brownson himself says, in his Review for April, 1855, page 1890, that he "alone is responsible for his expressions, and that the Bishop's letter on the cover of his Review, is one of encouragement, but not one of indorsement of any sentiment or doctrine he may advance."

We are no defender or apologist of Mr. Brownson--in fact we have no leisure to pore over his abstractions, and no taste for his metaphysical hair-splitting and shadow-catchings. But "give the devil his due," always.

[Copied for the Bardstown Saturday Gazette.] EXTRACTS From a Letter to Hon. John L. Helm, By ROBERT WICKLIFFE, of FAYETTE.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 13th, 1855.
MY DEAR HELM--Your letter of the 11th of January from Louisville, was received in due course of mail. My want of vision prevented an immediate reply, but through the kindness of a friend I shall now attempt one.

I thank you for the manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my public services. You were too young to be with me in the first of my difficulties, but joined me before the conflict was over, and are entitled to your full share of credit for what was achieved for the common good of our country.

It has been my purpose through life to give a sketch of those who were prostrate at the foot of faction and misgovernment. But my vision has left me, and I have no son to bear my name or defend me before posterity. I shall therefore have to leave to the judgement of posterity--undefended and misrepresented, against the malignance that assailed me in early years and those who now persecute me while bending under the weight of age--to decree whether I have lived for good or evil.

I know that very many of my former friends, and who have become whigs, change with having left them. It is not true. I never was a whig, and you are my witness, that when the Clay men broke into their organs on Harrison's nomination, by their organs thrust out the address which I had drawn up, declaring that our principles remained unchanged, as related to the bank, the states rights and the sovereignty of the people, assigning our reasons why we preferred Gen. Harrison, an enemy to the bank to Martin Van Buren (also an enemy to the bank), and forced upon the caucus resolution instructing the opposition to Van Buren's administration to organize themselves into political or jacobinical clubs to be called "Tippecanoe Clubs"--after the vote was taken and the resolutions passed by the caucus that had met to approve Gen. Harrison's nomination by the general convention, I declared I never would consent to act with any party that would attempt to regulate or govern public sentiment through the instrumentality of political clubs and walking out of the room. And you know further, sir, that I had nothing to do with building log cabins or consecrating racoons, that I had nothing to do with setting to music the whig hymns of Tippecanoe and Tyler too; of Lucy Long what had a baby and called that baby Henry Clay; that I never darkened the door of a whig cabin to drink hard cider;--but enough of this.

If you never heard me in public paint to my one friends how disagreeable it was to our republic that she should give up her leaders, which job was for a political faction; if you never heard me warn my former friends again and again from the stump that those degrading practices adopted to secure the election of Harrison would not only weaken the integrity of suffrage throughout the States, but would finally destroy it altogether; that there was but the beginning of evils that might in the end submerge the government entirely. I think I have held conversations with you in private, and asked you to mark well what I then said to you, and now my friend I say you may well shudder, as you say you do, that the old land marks and faithful servants of the republic are passing off.

What has become of the great whig party? For I think there were many great and good men in the party--their clubs, their cabins, their oaths and their negro songs; where are they? Call them and the know-nothings answer; who have not whig clubs, but under the midnight shades of darkness its votaries meet, and in secret plot. It offers up its votary to the highest offices and votes down the purest statesmen of the country; and when its members are elevated its victim sacrificed, the people call for a reason, they answer, "we know nothing."

I pass by the horrible oaths which this hive of whiggery is said to prescribe to uphold their order and enforce its mandates; but I ask you as a patriot and friend to the Constitution if you are not appalled at the success of this second edition of whiggery and are you not amazed to see how many professing Christians are backing on their armor as chiefs and soldiers ready when the order is given, to march in battle array against the Catholics of all the States.

In the war which Breckinridge and others waged against the slave holders most of the sects were acting as partisan leaders. That was a war waged as was pretended to give freedom of thought as well as of limbs to an oppressed race. Most of these no doubt, were conscientious in their belief that they were in the line of their duty, and if they mislaid their sympathies and charities, all good men did and would excuse them. But how stands the question with all the christian communities, constituting what is called the protestant faith in America? The Episcopalians it is true were once persecuted by the Catholics and as a part of its members burnt in Smithfield. This was by no means the only case. But by Catholic legislation in the British parliament. These laws and persecutions drove my ancestors to America. But the Episcopalians of England drove the puritan, then called, now the Presbyterian, to seek refuge in America, and he to this day celebrates his arrival upon Plymouth rock, where he has enjoyed the rights of conscience. He, however, in time became a persecutor and drove the Quaker from New England into Pennsylvania, and as this was the first act of persecution in America for conscience sake, the Quaker says that God cursed the land of New England, the land of the puritan, so that it should bear no more wheat, while he has blessed the land of the Quaker, Pennsylvania, with an abundant supply of that cereal.

Will the Baptist forget the fate of the Thomases and the Majors and the Crafts; that they were persecuted into jails and dungeons by the Episcopalians in America; and will the Methodist forget when they were persecuted in New England, and fined for preaching in churches, and when they were driven from private houses and had to preach under the trees? and can the Episcopalians forget that when those persecutions were practiced and practicing that

the oppressed of every religion rose up as one man, against the British Crown, and overturned it in America and terminated forever the union between Church and State? and will they now when God has given them such manifestations of his displeasure at those that in his name oppressed and enslaved--consent to sink themselves with renegade democrats and popularity hunting whigs into know nothingism? and wage a war of extermination against the Catholic world, the first object of which is, to enslave and disfranchise all the Catholics within our confederacy. Surely my friend there are no good whigs and good democrats that will unite in this work of the devil in bringing about a protestant and catholic war--and criminal must both the whig and democrat be, who looks on and will not arrest the march or progress of such a party.

There are many Catholics in every State in some States, Catholic wealth and intelligence preponderates, and yet they are to be degraded to the level of the slave, the one by reason of his color, the other by that of his faith.

Who was Lafayette, who side by side with Washington, fought our Revolution? A Catholic! Who was Carroll? Was he not a signer of our Declaration of Independence? One who a good and gracious God prolonged the life of to our own time, and nearly a quarter of a century longer than that of any of his illustrious compatriots. And who is the Chief Justice of the United States? Who, advanced of eighty years, presides over the Supreme Court with a clearness and vigor of intellect, rarely, if ever equalled at his great age. Is he not a Catholic! And will the whigs and democrats remain sundered and permit one portion of the great people to be crushed, and not coalesce, and by their united strength arrest the monster error?

And what an attitude will our country assume in relation to the rest of the world in this inhuman war we are about to wage against the helpless foreigners! We have opened our arms to all oppressed nations and invited them to our land of freedom to take upon themselves freely the rights of man--by our Constitution have declared the right of conscience and religion to every stranger. Our liberty was won by strangers, but for them our country would yet be enslaved by England. With the aid of strangers, we are conquering our forests and laying the foundation, lasting and deep, for a republic which has no compeer in history. Strangers are filling up and building up cities for us; strangers are settling our almost countless millions of acres of vacant land; strangers are opening our railroads and turnpikes, and clearing out our rivers; strangers are doubling our tonnage upon the ocean, and bringing with them the wealth of the old world; they have assisted to mount our revenue from eighteen millions, the sum at which the whigs called the nation, up to the round sum of seventy-five millions annually. They have assisted to give our nation a number, a power, and a glory that its most sanguine friends scarcely predicted for it before the end of the nineteenth century. They have been with us in our councils, in our fields, in our woods, and on our battle fields have poured out their blood like water, and yet they are to be reduced to the condition of free negroes, until they have resided with us twenty-one years--according to the creed.

I both persecution and detest the persecutor too much to ever give my voice in favor of the oppressor. I am too old, feeble, and blind, and I have no son to assist in arresting this pernicious error of know-nothingism, and can only lament the evil, and hope that God will in his own way, and on time, raise up patriots who will give such a persecution its proper finale. If this is my case it is not yours. You are in the prime of life, and in vigorous health, have six sons and numerous friends and relations, and no one can do more than you, to slay the monster. Gird up your loins! call upon your country! take up your honest man from the castle to the cabin to a sense of their danger. Call upon the democrats and the whigs every where to lay down all antipathies, and to form a union to save the union. Do this, and you must succeed. If the cities and fat lands fall, Green river that once before saved the State, will give you victory.

I fear I have said too much, and especially as in these doubtful times our rulers say nothing, a prudent man should write nothing; for God only knows whose neck may get the first halter, or whose throat the first knife. In olden times beyond the water, persecutors gloated their stomachs with fire and fagots; here, I presume, the monster persecution will begin its career with debasement, and with assassination and hanging. Yours truly,
R. WICKLIFFE.

Hon. Jno. L. Helm,
Elizabethtown, Ky.

AN OLD PRINTER.--Thurlow W. Brown, in a communication from the Cabin in the Maples, in Wisconsin, to his paper, the Cayuga Chief, says that he found a typographical curiosity in the Plain Dealer office at Waukesha. Mr. Hans, now a hale and active old man, and still performing journeyman's labor at the "case," was a "jour" in the London Times office as long ago as the proprietors of that establishment were making efforts to print by machinery. He well remembers the effort to run a press by horse power. Mr. Hans worked for thirty years in an office. He remembers Lord Byron well, and has "set" his manuscript. Byron used to sometimes review his poems, with unstinted commendation. Such articles went to Mr. Hans in the poet's own handwriting.

"BREAK EVERY YOLE."--Twelve hundred and sixty-three dozen foreign eggs were entered at the Custom House, Boston, from the Provinces, on Monday, free of duty, under the reciprocity treaty. A similar importation from France was announced the other day. Is this an attempt of the Pope to impose a foreign "yole" on the free American necks? [Chicago Times.]

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A CAMELIA.--The beautiful seed camelia, raised by Peter Mackenzie, Spruce street, Philadelphia, named "Jenny Lind," has been sold to Messrs. Henderson & Son, of London, for two hundred pounds, or one thousand dollars, and was shipped in the steamer City of Manchester.

[For the Bardstown Saturday Gazette.] TO MRS. F. M. ---, And her Beautiful Flower Garden.

I have sweet thoughts of thee, dear friend,
At this calm twilight hour,
While Fancy, with her fairy hand,
But with artistic power,
Is painting o'er my glowing brain,
Bright pictures of the spot,
Where, like a snow-bird 'mong flowers,
Nestles thy lovely cot.

Metethinks a second Eden
God hath planted on the earth,
Where sin will scarce dare enter,
Or sorrow e'er find birth;
And thou its Eve presidest,
With kind and generous hand,
Dispensing flowery favors,
Over all the grateful land.

Thy flowers are rare and beautiful
As earthly flowers can be;
Sweet emblems of thyself they seem,
And of thy purity.
But then that more precious far
Than all the rest to thee,
Is the love that dwells in God's place,
Upon the household tree.

Two still are blooming fresh and bright,
As when He placed them there;
But one is withering from the blight
Of earth's ungenial air.
Metethinks the Heavenly Gardener
Will take this frail bud home,
And plant it in that Paradise
Where wintry winds ne'er come.

And I will pray to Him, my friend,
That thou and these dear flowers,
May be His tenderest care while still
Ye dwell in earthly bowers.
And when death's chilling wind shall blow,
Transplanted may ye be,
To that best garden where the flowers,
Will bloom eternally.

BARDSTOWN, June 14th. STELLA.

[For the Bardstown Saturday Gazette.] The Pass Words, Signs, Grips, &c. Of the American Union or Know Nothing Party.

BY ONE OF THE ORDER.

HARRODSBURG, June 25, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:--This you will receive through the hands of your friend * * * * *, himself until recently an ardent member of the Order of American Union, and his word as a gentleman will satisfy you that what I here write is true to the letter. I presume no one will accuse me of acting in bad faith now by thus making public the secrets of the (commonly called) know-nothing order. It is generally known that by the action of the late national convention, the secrecy of the party has been removed, and in accordance with the views of some of the members, a man is now at liberty to tell what he pleases. Certain it is that some of our presidents and other officers of the councils have deemed themselves absolved from their obligation to keep secret the names of persons they have initiated and seen in council chambers, and they have revealed these things, even without the consent of the persons thus disclosed. We should be very sorry if our council has the right to do so. I am a member of the order, and to make public the date and circumstances of my initiation, when I do not wish to be so exposed--then my mouth is as loose as his, and I consider myself equally at liberty to tell the whole of the workings, doings, actions and machinery of the concern--"all of which I saw, and part of which I was." So here goes for a part:

If you wish to travel and gain admittance into an order, the names of the officers are as follows: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal, Conductor or Instructor, I. S., (inside sentinel.) O. S., (outside sentinel.)

First Degree.--When you go to a council you will make an ordinary alarm. The O. S. (outside sentinel) opens the door--you will say, "What?" O. S. says, "You know," (U. no.) You will then say, "Harmony," (which is the quarterly pass-word in the first degree) when you say that, you will be told to walk by O. S. Explanation of the word Harmony, is to "Hope for success." First degree pass-word, after you enter the room and get to the inside sentinel, you will say "Native." On entering you will say "Success Native." Sign of recognition is done by placing your right hand thus "under the lappel of your coat, with your fingers doubled under it, and the index finger extending out, as represent above, about midway of the breast of your coat. Answer to that is done by placing the left hand under the lappel in the same way, with index finger of left hand out.

At the inner door of 2nd Degree, you give two knocks, and they answered, the door is opened; you will then give the pass-word which is, 1st pass, Success; 2nd, American. You see the word Harmony in the first degree is the pass, and Success the 2nd word also. "Native" in the first degree word and "American" in the 2nd degree pass. At the outer door of 2nd degree, you must give the grip and word accompanying; it is done by taking each other by the right hand, and bringing the index finger of your right hand in and let them clink like a link; the balance of fingers around the hand (it is hard for me to explain to you how that is done.) While you have hold of each other's hands, the following dialogue ensues:

Ques. 1st. I. S. says, "Is that you?"
Visiting Brother says, (ans.) "It is."
Ques. 2nd, "How did you get it?"
Ans. "It is my birthright." Both will then say, "Native."

You are then admitted into the council by giving the traveling pass-word, which none can get only when they want to travel--that word is the same all over the United States--that is "Memory of our Pilgrim Fathers." The name of this order was "Order of the American Union." These two words or names will carry you through any place, if you do not know the balance. Sign of caution in the second degree, is

* The writer gives a drawing, which cannot be given in type.--Editor.

made by placing your hand openly on your mouth--that means to keep silent. Sign in third degree is done by placing your forefinger and thumb, one in each eye and then in the right eye and bring your fingers together on the bridge of your nose--which means to keep dark. Sign of distress by an exclamation of O, O, O! three times. Answer, hio, hio, hio, three times, means Ohio.

When you are in the third degree council you will place your left hand upon your right breast, and extend your hand forward and incline up to the flag of our country. In making your entrance in third degree, you will say "U." Sentinel will say "ni," you will say "on," which means "Union." You will then say "safe," which means the Union is safe. So the first word in the third degree is "Union;" second word "safe;" meaning of same is the "Union is safe."

You will give the grip, which is done by locking your hand around each other's thumbs, with your fingers all meeting your thumb but your little finger, which is extended out and up on the inside of his wrist, and his the same on yours.

Ques. "Do you know what that is?"

Ans. "I do." Response, "Union."

In going in to salute the President, you lock your fingers as though you were trying to push the fingers of each hand into your gloves, at the same same time have them on your breast, with your thumbs extending upwards. I will give you a cut as well as I can.

To call a meeting, a cut out of paper representing a heart, and a tack through the center, or if laying on the ground, with a hole in the center. None other is good. If danger, the same, only the paper is red. The obligations have been given correctly in your paper. No member will deny this.

The whole proceedings, ritual and all, I could get, but they would cost something. If you want any additional information, write all the particulars, or inquire of your friend through whose hand this comes. This taking off secrecy is a great thing. Many rich developments are going to be made. The order is said to be strong in this country. It has been stronger.

Yours, &c., O. A. U.

P. S. I am still a member of the order, and think I shall continue a member. It is a great trick. I love the order on account of its secrecy, my friends and greatest trials, and I want all the world to partake of these blessings. Hence I think it my duty to publish them to the world. O. A. U.

"THE OLD GUARD."--The very first men in the whig ranks of Kentucky scorn the appellation of "know-nothing." On all sides we hear of scores and hundreds of the best men of that party, who have utterly refused to get down on their knees to take "Sam's" degrading oaths, or to meet at his secret, midnight pow-wows. No. Like true free-born sons of Kentucky they refuse to lend the moral weight of their names to such a conglomerated faction.

We might from, our own recollection, write down, for the benefit of our readers, scores of these old line whigs, who despise this Hindoo fraternity--

Black suits and white--
Red spirits and grey--

But at present, we shall only call attention to the whig electoral ticket of this State, for the Presidential campaign of 1852. There were twelve names on this ticket. Of these, the following six, one half of the whole, as we are reliably informed, have positively refused any introduction to "Sam," have on all occasions treated that obnoxious individual with marked contempt, and now stand out amongst the old Guard of national whigism in Kentucky, to wit:

Joshua F. Ball, of Boyle;
William Preston, of Louisville;
Lucien Anderson, of Graves;
Curtis F. Burnam, of Madison;
Thos. F. Marshall, of Woodford;
Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason.

These names might be added those of Henry G. Bibb, acting Lieutenant Governor of the State, Albert G. Talbot, Hon. Jos. R. Underwood, Hon. Archibald Dixon and a host of the very flower of old whig chivalry. [Kentucky Yeoman.]

CHILDREN HAVE LUXES.--This fact is either not noted to parents, or very little regarded. The first thing a baby wants is fresh air, and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born, it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a close, darkened room nor have its head covered up in a blanket.

The other morning, making my first call on a lady after her confinement, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I inquired for the newly-arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there was the poor, little, half-smothered baby, gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her baby completely enveloped in its blanket. Perhaps it is none of my business; but I think it was. The baby had

Rules and Rates of Advertising.

Ten Lines or Less.	
One week, - \$1.00	Two months, - \$3.50
Two weeks, - 1.50	Three months, - 5.00
Three weeks, - 2.00	Six months, - 8.00
Four weeks, - 2.50	Twelve months, - 14.00

Each additional square (less than half a column) and published for a shorter time than three months) charged in the same proportion.

For Half Column.
One month, - \$7.00
Six months, - \$18.00
Three months, - 12.00
Twelve months, - 24.00

For Whole Column.
One month, - \$10.00
Six months, - \$30.00
Three months, - 15.00
Twelve months, - 36.00

Cards.
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Rules and Conditions.
No credit on advertising except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser with the desired number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly changes, without additional charges.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Calls on persons to become candidates will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for in advance.

No advertisements can be inserted gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths, marriages, and preaching appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year, unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charges be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All loaded and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking, fairs, fraternalities, etc., and all notices of private entertainments, must be paid for in advance.

Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, the printer will pay half the cost of advertising.

Obituaries and tributes of respect charged for as other advertisements, or, if published, when requested to be written, will be charged as advertisements.

SATURDAY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—West Side of the Public Square.

BARSTOWN, KY.

Saturday, June 30.

Jon Work.—Orders for job-work executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

PERRYVILLE SEMINARY.—We have received the annual catalogue of this institution, which is situated at Perryville, Boyle county, Ky. It is under the management of the Kentucky Presbytery; yet all the pupils are allowed to attend their own churches.

The number of pupils for the present session are, males 62, and females 54, making a grand total of 116.

THE KNOW NOTHING SECRETS.—We direct the attention of the curious to the communication of our Harrodsburg correspondent, "O. A. U." He is indorsed to us as a gentleman by a gentleman, and we are assured by a person of this county who has been a member of the order, that the communication is a truthful record.

Were ever such silly mummeries and childish claps before invented to humbug the ignorant and credulous?

THE PADUCAH JOURNAL has at its masthead the name of Gen. Wm. Morrow, as an old line whig candidate for Congress. "We would guard our successors of the Journal to beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. If this Gen. Wm. Morrow is not an oath-bound member of the know nothing order, then we have been wrongly informed. Better support a true democrat than a false whig.

The editor of the Gazette thinks we are "offensive," "rude" and "insulting" in our remarks. That same editor wrote the following:

"Women should be of know-nothing preachers. Don't trust them except in the light of noonday and hardly then. There's 'danger in the dark'."

How isn't he a pretty boy, to become self appointed lecturer on chasteness.—American.

When we wrote the paragraph above objected to we did not know—nor do we now know—that any know nothing preacher, little or big, was connected with the editorial department of the American. Hence we could not have intended any personal offence to that establishment. If the case is different, we deeply regret writing the paragraph, and beg leave most respectfully to withdraw it. We are determined that our friend, or friends, of the American shall have no just cause of complaint against us.

So far as we have any knowledge, no paper in the State of Kentucky, devoted to the principles of the American party, has published a line in derogation of the Catholic clergy. How is it with the opposition press?—*Elizabethan Intelligencer*.

It was well you preface your remarks with "so far as we have any knowledge." You should always so preface your editorials: It will excuse an abundance of ignorant twaddle for which, and for which alone, your paper is distinguished. The truth is there is not a know nothing paper in the State that has not only published articles in derogation of the Catholic clergy, but in derogation of all Catholics, laymen as well as clergymen. And for this conduct there is no excuse. No Catholic clergyman has taken the stump in Kentucky, and no one of them is a traveling, street-talking politician. Whenever they shall desert their calling as Breckenridge and seceders of other Protestant clergymen have done, by "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," then we hope they will be scourged by the political press, and held up in their true light.

We have never attacked the clergy as a body—nor has any other anti-know-nothing paper. We have scored the political know-nothing mountebanks, who try to cloak their partisan characters under their sacerdotal robes, and we still intend to do so. And we are pleased to see that the country—even the K. N. press—is awaking to the danger of this thing. See the able article of the Louisville Journal on "Politics and the Pulpit." See also the tone of the conservative religious press of the country—the *Puritan Recorder*, the *Presbyterian of the West*, and other true-blue Protestant papers. We are against both political Protestantism and political Romanism, and henceforth as heretofore will "cry aloud and spare not."

THE SOCIAL COTILLION PARTY.

"With music and with flowers
Danced on the joyous hours."

Not having attended a ball or other public party in Bardstown for years, we concluded to be a spectator, if not a participant of the "gathering" at Mr. Donohoo's on Thursday night, and we have no reason to regret our attendance. Although no dancer ourselves—except when some great emergency demands our services in that line—yet we like to see the "poetry of motion" executed by those who have a taste and heart for this amusement. As N. P. Willis says:

"We love to go and mingle with the young
In the gay festal room, where every heart
Is beating faster than the merry tune,
And their blue eyes are restless, and their lips
Are parted with eager joy, and their round cheeks
Flushed with the beautiful glow of the dance."

When we arrived the ample rooms were thronged with beautiful belles and happy beaux. Age seemed to forget its weary weight of years, and vied with the younger guests in pleasant smiles and joyous merriment. The fair and the gallant were decorated in all the glowing charms of art and nature, and all was joy and mirth and happiness.

Not only were most of the leading beauties of Bardstown and vicinity in attendance, but a large delegation from distant towns and States might be seen; and it was difficult to decide which party—the citizens or the strangers—bore off the palm of loveliness.

It would not be considered in good taste here for us to describe the dress, appearance and personal charms of the various sweet creatures present, and who could only be equalled by the groups of fair nymphs whom Moore clusters together in rhyme, amid rich gems and rare flowers. Some of them made impressions more vivid and lasting than can be made by pen, ink and types.

As we gazed upon the lovely scene, we thought that Byron had in mind such an assemblage when he put in the mouth of Lioni the following incomparable verse:

"The music and the banquet and the wine
The garlands, the pose, and the flowers—
The sparkling eyes and the flashing ornaments—
The white arms and the raven hair—the braids
And bracelets; swan like bosoms and the neck,
And India in itself, yet dazzling not
The eye like what it circled, the thin robes
Feasting the light, 'twixt our gaze and heaven
The white twinkling feet so small and sylph-like."

The supper came off about 12 o'clock, and afforded all that could be desired. The creams, the cakes, the dainties of all kinds were profuse and excellent.

Feasting and mirth, light gaily and laughing
Till time sped from us like an idle dream."

This surrounded by everything that could please the sense and delight the imagination, no wonder the guests found it hard to part, and that morn was near approaching before them had ceased to linger around "the banquet halls deserted."

4TH JULY.—The students of St. Joseph's College will celebrate the coming anniversary of American Independence, (next Wednesday,) with a military parade, orations, music, &c.

The public are invited to attend

Nazareth Graduating Class.

The following young ladies composed the Graduating Class at Nazareth, at the recent commencement of that highly popular institution:

MISS MARY RICE, of Mississippi.
"LUCY MOSS, of Arkansas.
"MARY GAY, of Mississippi.
"KATE WARD, of Missouri.
"MARY CARSON, of Mississippi.
"NORA BARTLEY, of Louisville, Ky.
"EUGENIE BAIRD, of Louisiana.
"MARTHA HOWARD, of Indiana.

[From the Paducah Journal.]
SALE OF HALF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.—We understand that half the office of the *Missouri (St. Louis) Republican* was lately sold for the immense sum of \$54,000 in cash, making the whole office worth \$108,000! It was the interest of Mrs. Chambers, widow of one of the former proprietors, now deceased, Mr. Chambers, by whose exertions and management the paper was started from nothing, and grew up to be what it is now. Mrs. C.'s interest was bought by Mr. George Knapp, the other partner and proprietor; and whose case shows what can be done by energy, tact, and perseverance. In 1837 Mr. Knapp entered the Republican office, a poor printer-boy, without means. He persevered and worked alone, until at length he became owner of one half of the establishment, and now owns the whole; and all done in the course of eighteen years. What encouragement does this afford to printer-boys, and young men in printing offices. It is true that every boy is not a Knapp, but then Mr. K.'s case presents an example of encouragement of the brightest character. Let the printer-boy set his mark high, persevere, and if he has the business talents and habits, and is steady, industrious, economical and managing, he will ultimately attain it. Never mind, printer-boy, if some look down upon you with scorn and contempt, and turn up the lip at you, because you are a printer-boy, or a printer. The esteem of such is not worth having. Pass them by, and go on. Think of Knapp and others; and then,

"With nothing on you to dread,
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We are informed that a merchant named Spraggins, shot G. R. Hays, at Bradfordsville, Ky., on the 20th inst. It was thought that Hays would certainly die. We have heard no satisfactory particulars, but are able to state, that the difficulty resulted from a business transaction, and not as understood in this paper, from any political cause.—*American*.

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL ON RAILROADS.

The Cincinnati Railroad Record has an interesting article on the consumption of fuel on railroads. We note a few of its facts.—The following is the number of miles and the wood consumed on five railroads:

Miles.	Cords.
New York & Erie road, 460	65,000
Pennsylvania Central, 293	27,000
Little Miami, 84	16,700
Cincinnati & Dayton, 60	10,000
Columbus & Xenia, 34	7,000

This is an average of about 140 cords per mile, per annum. The increase of business will require an increase of fuel. The writer says this consumption, with the quantity necessarily used for private and household purposes, will use up all the fuel on the lines of the road in fifty years.

The cost of wood on the eastern roads averages \$3.00 per cord; on the western roads the estimate is \$3.00 per cord. On all the roads of the Union the cost of fuel now consumed is estimated at eleven millions of dollars.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—Austin and San Antonio papers to the 19th inst., and Galveston papers to the 14th have been received at New Orleans.

The papers give accounts of copious and refreshing rains in all parts of the State, and also very favorable accounts of the growing crops.

The bark Vonluke, from Bremen, with 150 passengers, arrived off Galveston bar on the 13th.

The bark Neptune, from Bremen, with 100 passengers, arrived at Galveston on the 12th.

An unusual number of murders and other outrages are recorded.

The following table shows some of the foreigners engaged in the cause of American Independence, and the capacity in which they acted:

The bark Vonfluke, from Bremen, with 50 passengers, arrived off Galveston bar on

"Put none but Americans on guard to night!" Such is the sentiment which the most notable attribute to Washington, surrounded as he was by foreigners who served under him. Two of his aids appointed by himself were foreigners, sharing in his confidence, his councils, and his camp life: Hamilton and Kosciuszko. Hamilton, afterwards, when he became President, was by him appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and his camp life, Cabinet, and Kosciuszko appointed by Congress Major General. Washington, in the exercise of his power under the Constitution, in the formation of the Supreme Court of the United States, nominated, and the Senate confirmed, James Wilson, a Scotchman, one of its Judges.—*Howe's Register*.

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THE GAZETTE.

Job Printing.

We would again remind our friends, and the public generally, that we are prepared to execute every description of Printing at the shortest notice and lowest price.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

Their Southern Platform and Principles.

The following is put out as the official platform and principles of the Native American party, adopted by the majority of the delegates to the secret Philadelphia convention:

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe, who presides over the councils of nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history, and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And as a corollary to the above—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and rascals.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

VI.—The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subservency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by any foreign power, whether civil or religious.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitution is to be the basis of our birth, education, and training—thus fulfilling the maxim—"AMERICANS ONLY SHALL OCEAN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination, or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemptions, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violent allegations of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of the National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermittting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining by all the power of the government all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky., President of National Council.
C. D. DESHER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

EXTRACT.

From the proceedings of the 5th District Union Convention.

The committee in the selection of the candidate, has not been influenced or prejudiced by former party divisions or principles. The former whig party of Kentucky has seemingly abandoned its organization as a party, and many of the prominent leaders of that party have attached themselves to a new organization, known as the know-nothing party, which had its origin in the free States, and whose principles, so far as avowed, are at war with the principles of our National and State Constitutions, and the practice of the two governments under them for more than sixty years, viz: *Equal rights, civil, political and religious, to all.*

We therefore forbear making any remarks upon questions that heretofore divided the people of Kentucky upon national questions, and invite all who are opposed to the principles and objects of the know-nothing party to unite upon the candidate we have presented. We believe it more important at this time, to battle for the free and liberal principles of the constitution, than for those principles of public policy, that have divided us in times passed, and which may be now regarded as settled.

SENTIMENTS TO BE REMEMBERED!

Daniel Webster vs. Know Nothingism.

"It seems to be the American destiny, the mission which has been entrusted to us here on this shore of the Atlantic, the great conception and the great duty to which we are born, to show that all sects and all denominations, professing reverence for the authority of the Author of our being, and belief in His revelations, may be safely tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or our liberties."

"We are Protestants, generally speaking; but you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judiciary of the United States a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, imagines that the judiciary is less safe—that the administration of public justice is less respectable or less secure, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been and is a firm adherent of that religion. And so it is in every department of society among us."

"In both houses of Congress, in all public offices, we proceed on the idea that a man's religious belief is a matter above him; that it is a question to be settled between him and his Maker for adopting or rejecting revealed truth."

"And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked, and which I am afraid is now too often overlooked, in New England, the glorious inheritance of the sons of the Pilgrims:

"Men, for their religious sentiments, are accountable to God, and to God only."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I have been the steady, firm, constant and strenuous advocate, to the best of my poor ability, of the oppressed people of Ireland. In the course of a not uneventful life I have seen many things—I have seen a black slave—but I never have yet seen that *raza viva* in *terris*, an *Irish Tory*, or the man who has seen one."

[John Randolph.]

Advertisements.

Dr. J. T. McElvany, Medical Practitioner.

His old stand, on Main street, opposite the Mansion House. [May 12-1f]

T. J. MAYNARD, Merchant Taylor.

MAIN STREET, BARDSTOWN, KY.

Prepared to cut and make any thing in this line after the LATEST STYLES, and at the shortest possible notice. [May 12, 1855-1m.]

REMBRANDT—An extra article of French Brandy for medicinal purposes, just received and for sale by

SCHAUB & MURPHY.

May 12-2m

Louisville Advertisements.

WILSON & HEADY, Grocers, Produce Dealers, and FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Market St. bet. First & Second, South Side, June 2-6m

SHIELDS & SUT, (SUCCESSORS TO N. SHIELDS & SON,) GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, and Produce.

AGENTS FOR THROUGH FREIGHT BY THE Baltimore and Ohio R.R. and the Penn. R.R. to Louisville, Ky.

44 WALL STREET, may 19-3m

MAMMOTH FURNITURE AND CHAIR DEPOT, No. 63 & 65, Third St., bet. Main & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Always on hand, in Wholesale or Retail, Furniture and Chairs of every description. Spring, Moss, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses as low as any house west of the Mountains. W. C. MOORE.

June 9, 1855-1y.

Another Know Nothing Platform.

The Massachusetts Platform is embraced in the following resolutions passed by a Know-Nothing Convention held at Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1855.

Resolved, That we had with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we trust that the victory was a forerunner of others soon to come, by which the Free States shall present one solid phalanx of opposition to the aggression of slavery.

Resolved, That the present chaotic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only state above the horizon is the love of human liberty and the abolition of slavery, and that the duty of all anti-slavery men to rally round the republican party, as an organization which invites the united action of all patriotic men in the question of slave domination which now divides the Union."

Salaries of Kentucky Officers.

A list of officers and their salaries, paid annually out of the Public Treasury.

Governor, \$2,500

Register of the Court of Appeals, each 2,000

Auditor of Public Accounts, each 2,000

Twelve Circuit Court Judges, each 1,800

Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, 1,800

Treasurer, 1,700

President of the Board of Internal Improvement, 1,500

Register of the Land Office, 1,250

Secretary of State, 1,000

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1,000

Assistant Secretary of State, 800

1st Clerk in Land Office, 700

2nd Clerk in Land Office, 700

2nd in Treasury Office, 500

State Librarian, 400

Register-General, 300

Twelve Commonwealth's Attorneys, each 300

Adjutant General, 250

Quarter Master General, 250

Porter for Auditor and Treasurer's offices, 100

State Geologist, for each day's actual service, 7

Assistant State Geologist, for each day's actual service, 7

Aggregate amount for clerk hire in Auditor's office per annum, 3,800

Director.

STATE DIRECTORY.

L. W. POWELL, Governor.

P. METCAL, Secretary of State.

R. C. WINTERKNECHT, Treasurer.

ANDREW MCKINLEY, Register Land Office.

D. R. HAGGARD, President Board Int. Imp.

W. W. METCAL, Quarter Master General.

J. M. HARRIS, Attorney General.

JAMES STEPHENS, Chief Justice.

B. MILLS CRESHMAN, 2d in Treasury Office.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL, 2d in Treasury Office.

J. H. STILES, 2d in Treasury Office.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NEEDHAM, No. 48, Bardstown, Ky.—meets every Sunday at 8 o'clock, at his Hall, corner of Main and Arch streets.

W. COOK, C.

ROBT. ST. CLAIR, A. C.

A. MILBURN, S. S.

JAMES GREEN, O. S.

MEMORIAL.

MAJOR BARBON, No. 181, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month. Lodge, corner of Main and Arch streets.

OWEN HART, W. M.

J. H. HUNTER, W. M.

J. H. HUNTER, W. M.

A. D. HYNES, A. R. S.

G. W. JENNINGS, T. S.

W. COOK, C.

ROBT. ST. CLAIR, A. C.

A. MILBURN, S. S.

JAMES GREEN, O. S.

DUAL LODGE, No. 99, Bardstown, Ky.—Stated Meetings 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month.

NEEDHAM, No. 48, Bardstown, Ky.—meets every Sunday at 8 o'clock, at his Hall, corner of Main and Arch streets.

F. G. ROGERS, S. W.

WOODSON COCKE, J. M.

BENI. LESTER, Secretary.

R. L. KELLY, Treasurer.

R. L. WICKLIFFE, S. D.

THOMAS ANDREWS, J. D.

P. G. KAMP, S. D.

ROWAN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 31, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month, at their room in the Courthouse, Bardstown, Ky.

R. L. WICKLIFFE, H. P.

J. T. McELVANY, King.

THOS. WELLINGTON, Scribe.

D. M. KELLY, Capt. of Music.

G. G. SCHUBB, Jr. Sojourner.

N. H. MARKS, R. A. Capt.

JOHN KENNEL, Sec.

W. W. METCAL, Sec.

JOHN H. TALBOT, M. of 2d V.

JOHN C. TALBOT, M. of 1st V.

P. G. KAMP, Grand I. O. O. F.

SISCO LODGE, No. 98, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday night, at their Hall, corner of Main and Arch streets, Bardstown, Ky.

OFFICERS.

G. SCHUBB, N. G.

H. GREGORY, V. G.

O. RUBEL, Treasurer.

N. GREGORY, Sec.

Wm. McQuown, Jr. Sec.

E. B. RUSSELL, Warden.

JNO. SMITH, Guardian.

NELSON LODGE, No. 96, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday night, in Deatsville, Nelson county, Ky.

A. P. DAVIS, N. G.

T. W. SAMUELS, V. G.

T. CONN, T.

G. LUTTS, S.

R. P. MILES, W. D.

N. CONN, J. G.

INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.

OFFICERS—Elected June 1st, 1855.

President—J. C. WICKLIFFE.

V. Pres.—JOHN E. NEWMAN.

Treasurer—J. DARWIN ELLIOTT.

Secretary—ED. M. HAYDON.

Captain—G. G. SCHUBB.

1st Director—CHAS. CLUSKER.

2d Director—JOHN SAMMERS.

Fire Director—NAT. CROUCH.

Asst. P. Director—O. McDONALD.

Engineer—HON. H. NICHOLSON.

NELSON COUNTY OFFICERS.

Magistrates and Constables.

Elected for Nelson county on the 5th day of May, 1855.

District No. 1.—D. S. HOWELL, Magistrate.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Magistrate.

N. H. MARKS, Constable.

" No. 2.—E. HUGHESLEY, Magistrate.

JEREMY MOORE, Magistrate.

F. C. MARSHALL, Constable.

" No. 3.—C. J. CONSTANTINE, Magistrate.

JAS. WAKEFIELD, Magistrate.

BEN. PORTER, Constable.

" No. 4.—D. B. YENNAWE, Magistrate.

E. C. TICHENOR, Magistrate.

H. F. JENNINGS, Constable.

" No. 5.—SQUIRE MURPHY, Magistrate.

T. W. SAMUELS, Magistrate.

RICH'D. P. MILES, Constable.

" No. 6.—JOHN BROWN, Magistrate.

W. L. THOMAS, Magistrate.

BENJAMIN BROWN, Constable.

" No. 7.—J. H. MURPHY, Magistrate.

A. MEIR, Magistrate.

FRANK BOWLING, Constable.

" No. 8.—THOS. HUTCHINGS, Magistrate.

W. A. ROBERTS, Magistrate.

J. WILLIS BALLARD, Constable.

" No. 9.—A. E. MASON, Magistrate.

FRANK BELLEAU, Magistrate.

Wm. McQuown, Constable.

J. DARWIN ELLIOTT, e. c. c.

may 26-2m

Louisville Advertisements.

WILSON & HEADY, Grocers, Produce Dealers, and FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Market St. bet. First & Second, South Side, June 2-6m

SHIELDS & SUT, (SUCCESSORS TO N. SHIELDS & SON,) GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers